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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

GAVRIELI BRANDS, LLC,

Plaintiff,

C.A. No. 18-462(MN)

V.

SOTO MASSINI (USA) CORP., et al.,)

Defendants.

Tuesday, April 16, 2019 8:27 a.m. Pretrial Hearing

844 King Street Wilmington, Delaware

BEFORE: THE HONORABLE MARYELLEN NOREIKA
United States District Court Judge

## APPEARANCES:

MORGAN LEWIS & BOCKIUS, LLP
BY: AMY MICHELE DUDASH, ESQ.
BY: AHREN C. HSU-HOFFMAN, ESQ.
BY: MICHAEL J. LYONS, ESQ.
BY: EHSUN FORGHANY, ESQ.

Counsel for the Plaintiffs

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2	APPEARANCES CONTINUED:
3	
4	STAMOULIS & WEINBLATT, LLC
5	BY: STAMATIOS STAMOULIS, ESQand-
6	
7	SML AVVOCATI, P.C. BY: STEPHEN M. LOBBIN, ESQ.
8	Counsel for the Defendants
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11	- 000 -
12	PROCEEDINGS
13	(REPORTER'S NOTE: The following hearing was
14	held in open court, beginning at 8:27 a.m.)
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08:27:50 18	THE COURT: Good morning. Please be seated.
08:27:52 19	Let's start with some introductions.
08:27:55 20	MS. DUDASH: Good morning, Your Honor. Amy
08:27:59 21	Dudash from Morgan Lewis for plaintiff, Gavrieli Brands,
08:28:03 22	LLC. And with me today is Michael Lyons, Ahren Hsu-Hoffman,
08:28:08 23	and Eshun Forghany.
08:28:12 24	THE COURT: Good morning.
08:28:13 25	Mr. Stamoulis.

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MR. STAMOULIS: Good morning, Your Honor. Stam Stamoulis on behalf of the defendants, Soto Massini. With me today is Stephen Lobbin and also Thomas Pichler, the president and CEO of Soto Massini.

THE COURT: Okay. We are here today for the pretrial conference. We have a number of issues to go through and I have to be out of here by 10:30, so I thought we would just start with some of the issues that I have reviewed and am going to rule on now. And then we'll go through the pretrial order and some of the motions in limine where I would like to hear some more argument.

First we have the motion to dismiss the counterclaims and affirmative defenses in Soto Massini USA Corps counterclaims. And I am going to grant the motion with respect to the fifth and sixth counterclaims which go to false advertising under the Lanham Act and false advertising under the California Business and Professional Code.

To plead a claim for false advertising under the Lanham Act, a plaintiff must allege that the defendant made a false or misleading statement. The Ninth Circuit has recognized that a claim for false advertising under Section 17500 of the California Business and Professional Code is substantially congruent to a claim for false advertising under the Lanham Act.

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Here Soto USA asserts that Gavrieli made false statements to Kickstarter and Indiegogo.

Soto USA alleges that Gavrieli "intentionally misled Kickstarter and Indiegogo" and that "Gavrieli continued to make false statements to Kickstarter and Indiegogo." These are unsupported conclusions without any underlying facts pleaded, such as what false statements were made and what was done to mislead. The Court is not obligated to accept unsupported conclusions as true, and Soto USA has failed to plead that Gavrieli made false or misleading statements in a plausible way.

The Court also finds that Soto USA's allegation that "Gavrieli told Kickstarter and Indiegogo that Soto USA was infringing upon the asserted patents and Gavrieli's trade dress" is insufficient to state a claim because these alleged statements are protected by California's litigation privilege. And for that I'm relying on eCash Technologies, Inc. versus Guagliardo, 127 F. Supp. 2d 1068, 1082 in the Central District of California.

California's litigation privilege extends to communications "with some relation to judicial proceedings," including communications with third parties. Thus,

Gavrieli's alleged statements to Kickstarter and Indiegogo fall under this privilege.

Additionally, Soto USA asserts that Gavrieli

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falsely advertised by describing its Tieks brand flats as being made with "Italian leather."

That description is not actually false because Gavrieli's Tieks brand flats are made with Italian leather.

Soto USA's argument that this description without disclosing the origin of manufacture is likely to evoke specific geographical associations with Italy and imply that the entire product is manufactured in Italy is unpersuasive.

There is no duty under the Lantham Act to disclose and a plaintiff's claim cannot be based on the defendant's failure to disclose a fact.

Third, the Court finds that Gavrieli's statements regarding Tieks brand flats unique split-sole and flexible midsole and unparalleled comfort, flexibility, durability, and style are nonactionable puffery.

Words constitute puffery if they are not specific or measurable. Words like "unique," "flexible," and "unparalleled" are not measurable, and Gavrieli's statements consist of puffery and are thus non-actionable for false advertising.

So because Soto USA failed to plead a claim for false advertising under the Lantham Act, its Fifth

Counterclaim is dismissed. And for the same reasons its

Sixth Counterclaim is dismissed.

08:32:51 1	The Seventh Counterclaim is unfair competition
08:32:55 2	under the California Business and Professional Code, Section
08:32:58 3	17200.
08:32:58 4	The Ninth Circuit has held that a "business act
08:33:01 5	or practice may violate the UCL if it is either unlawful,
08:33:08 6	unfair or fraudulent." That is the Rubio versus Capital One
08:33:12 7	Bank case, 613 F.3d 1195 at 1204 in the Ninth Circuit.
08:33:19 8	To adequately plead a claim for unfair
08:33:22 9	competition, a plaintiff must specify which of the alleged
08:33:24 10	practices is unfair, which is unlawful, and which is
08:33:27 11	fraudulent.
08:33:28 12	Here, Soto USA pleads generally that Gavrieli's
08:33:32 13	wrongful conduct alleged herein constitutes an unlawful,
08:33:37 14	fraudulent, and/or unfair act or practice.
08:33:39 15	The Court finds that this allegation is
08:33:41 16	insufficient because it fails to specify which acts Soto USA
08:33:45 17	is complaining of and which acts it contends are unlawful
08:33:49 18	versus which acts are fraudulent versus which acts may be
08:33:53 19	unfair.
08:33:55 20	Therefore, Soto USA's Seventh Counterclaim is
08:33:57 21	dismissed.
08:33:58 22	The Eighth Counterclaim: Intentional
08:34:01 23	Interference With Contractual Relations Under California
08:34:05 24	Law.

Under California law, to plead a claim for

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intentional interference with contractual relations, a plaintiff must plead a valid contract between itself and a third party, that the defendant knew of the contract, and that the defendant intentionally tried to disrupt the contract. A plaintiff must also plead that there was an actual disruption of the contract that resulted in damages. I'm relying there on Nygard, Inc. versus Uusi-Kerttula, 159 Cal. App. 4th 1027 at 1047.

Here, Soto USA fails to plead that there were valid contracts between itself and Kickstarter or itself and Indiegogo.

Soto USA argues that it has pleaded a valid contract because it alleges that it had contracts with both Kickstarter and Indiegogo "per the terms of service" of each company.

This allegation, however, without supporting facts that describe the substance of the contracts, is an unsupported conclusion that the Court is not obligated to accept as true in a motion to dismiss.

Moreover, the Court finds that even if Soto USA had adequately pleaded the existence of valid contracts with Kickstarter and Indiegogo, Gavrieli's alleged statements to Kickstarter and Indiegogo are protected as I said before by California's litigation privilege.

So because Soto USA has failed to plead a claim

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for intentional interference with contractual relations, its Eighth Counterclaim is dismissed.

The Ninth Counterclaim, Intentional Interference With Prospective Economic Relations Under California Law.

Under California law, to plead intentional interference with prospective economic relations, a plaintiff must plead that an economic relationship existed between itself and a third party, that the defendant had knowledge of the relationship, that the defendant acted intentionally to disrupt the relationship, and that an actual disruption of the relationship occurred. And I guess fourth, that the plaintiff suffered economic harm because of the disruption.

For that I'm relying on CRST Van Expedited, Inc. versus Werner Enterprises, 479 F.3d 1099 from the Ninth Circuit.

The Ninth Circuit has held that a plaintiff must also "allege an act that is wrongful independent of the interference itself." For that, citing the same case.

Here, Soto USA fails to plead that Gavrieli engaged in an act that was wrongful independent of the interference itself.

Moreover, even if Soto USA did plead that

Gavrieli engaged in an independently wrongful act, the Court

finds that Soto USA fails to plead that an actual disruption

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occurred.

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Soto USA's allegation that its relationships with Kickstarter and Indiegogo "were disrupted as a result of Gavrieli's conduct and Soto USA was harmed thereby" is an unsupported conclusion that the Court does not need to accept as true and is not adequately supported by facts. Therefore, Soto USA's Ninth Counterclaim is dismissed.

Under California law, the Tenth Counterclaim,

Trade Liable, to prove trade liable, a plaintiff must plead
that the defendant made a false, disparaging statement to a
third party. The plaintiff must also plead special damages.

And for that I'm relying on New.net, Inc. versus Lavasoft,

356 F. Supp. 2d 1090 at 1113 from the Central District of
California.

Even when viewing the allegations in the light most favorable to Soto USA here, Soto USA has failed to adequately plead a claim for trade libel.

First, Soto USA has failed to adequately plead that Gavrieli made a false, disparaging statement to a third party.

Courts in California have held that a plaintiff must allege facts regarding the allegedly libelous statement, such as to whom the statements were made to, the substance of the statements, and when the statements were made, to adequately plead a claim for trade libel.

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Here, although Soto USA pleads that Gavrieli made statements to "third parties," Soto USA fails to plead any other necessary facts, such as the substance of the statements, when the statements were made, or where, et cetera. Therefore, the Court does not have to accept these unsupported conclusions. There is no specific facts, and Soto USA has failed to adequately plead that Gavrieli made libelous statements.

The Court also finds that Soto USA failed to plead special damages for trade libel. Under Rule 9(g), special damages must be specifically stated.

The Court finds that Soto USA's allegation that it "suffered direct financial harm" is insufficient under Rule 9(g)'s requirement to specifically state the alleged harm.

And the Tenth Counterclaim is therefore dismissed.

With respect to Soto USA's request for leave to amend its Fifth through Tenth counterclaims, I'm going to deny that request.

The Court finds that granting leave to amend would be futile. Soto USA was on notice of the deficiencies in its counterclaims when Gavrieli moved to dismiss Soto USA's First Amended Counterclaims.

Soto USA has already had the opportunity to

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amend and failed to cure these deficiencies in its Second Amended Answer and Counterclaim.

And while it's not relevant to the motion to dismiss, I note that the interrogatory responses given with respect to these counterclaims also offered no specifics, no facts, and indeed no evidence to support the claims. There was just those references to unspecified documents under Rule 33.

So Soto USA's request to amend is denied.

With respect to Gavrieli's motion to strike the appended affirmative defenses, I'm going to deny that motion. Soto USA affirmative defenses are identical to the affirmative defenses that have been asserted by the defendant, Thomas Pichler, in his answer. Gavrieli, while they reserve the right to at some point move to strike Mr. Pichler's affirmative defenses as untimely, there is no motion before me and with two weeks before trial such a motion may be untimely, therefore, the issues in those affirmative counterclaims will likely be before the Court and I'm not going to strike them with respect to Soto USA.

Any questions? Okay.

Now I wanted to talk -- I guess the next motion is the motion for sanctions. I have reviewed the papers, and I do continue to have serious concerns about the defendant's discovery efforts in this case. Mr. Pichler put

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in a declaration in his response, and I see that he is going to testify at the upcoming trial. I suspect that the issue of the production in the discovery and the truth of certain statements that he made is going to be further explored at trial. And I would like to see what happens there and get more of an understanding as to the issues and be able to make some credibility assessments.

So what I'm going to do right now is deny the motion, but I will give the plaintiff leave to renew it orally if you chose after Mr. Pichler testifies and I have the ability to make the determinations that I think I need to make.

Any questions on that? Okay.

Now I wanted to talk about the motions in limine. Plaintiff has submitted three motions in limine. For number one, number two, I would like to hear a little bit from the parties. With respect to number three, plaintiff's motion in limine to preclude defendants from mentioning unrelated legal proceedings involving Mr. Kfir Gavrieli, I am going to grant that motion.

The other litigation is a business dispute in California between Mr. Gavrieli and certain family members. Defendant has made no showing of relevance saying only that someone might open a door and make it relevant or that it might be admissible under Rules 601 or 608, but in their

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papers provide no explanation of how that could be so.

Moreover, the discussion about the proceedings is likely to confuse the jury and be prejudicial to the plaintiff. In the absence of any showing of relevance that we have here and the real potential for prejudice, mention or discussion of other evidence regarding the California litigation will not be coming in.

## Anything there?

MR. LOBBIN: Your Honor, if I may, just a point of clarification. If the witness testifies at trial in some unprovoked manner or something about how the litigation might have some relevance, I assume that we're permitted to cross-examine on that point?

THE COURT: You are. If you think that someone has opened the door, what I would like you to do is to tell me before you just decide for yourself that the door has been opened. We will discuss it and if it's true that the door has been opened, yes, then you may ask questions.

MR. LOBBIN: I don't recall whether I specifically said in our opposition or our response to the motion, but just for the Court's clarity, we have no plans to raise -- I know nothing about the other litigation, so we have no plans to raise it anyway.

THE COURT: Okay. I guess if you guys had talked about that, you could have saved me a minute or two

08:44:21 1 in reading that.

Let's go to plaintiff's motion in limine number two, which is to precluded defendants from using prior art not identified in invalidity contentions or corroborated as prior art. I have reviewed the submission by the defendants. Now I would like to hear from plaintiffs in response to the submission what, if anything, is still being objected to in terms of disclosure. I understand that there are essentially two issues here, one is kind of the art itself and whether it was disclosed properly and then there is also the issue of corroboration. First I would like to take the disclosure issue.

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: Good morning. Ahren

Hsu-Hoffman on behalf of plaintiff Gavrieli. In defendant's response to the motion in limine number two, they made it clear that they're intending to have Mr. Pichler and his wife testify about, "many prior art shoe designs discussed throughout this case." To me that suggest they're going to get up on the stand and feel free to talk about any shoes that have at any point come up in this case. That mostly includes --

THE COURT: Wait one second. That's not the way

I read defendant's submission. Is that what you meant in
the submission?

MR. LOBBIN: I'm unclear on what he means, but

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no, based on what he just said, no.

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: I'm quoting from the first sentence.

THE COURT: I understand. But then they went on for pages and pages to identify specific pieces of prior art that they apparently intend to rely on. So what I need to know from you is not just a general complaint, what in what they said that they were going to rely on of those exhibits are you saying was not properly disclosed?

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: In their response to this

Court last week, they identified 60, approximately 69 what
they contend to be invalidating pieces of prior art. Now,
not all of those references were identified in their
invalidity contentions. The invalidity contentions --

THE COURT: Which ones? I'm trying to help you out here and figure out what you want me to say they can't do, because otherwise we'll have a trial where nobody knows what's coming in. So what references — they in their invalidity contentions relied on Tieks for anticipation, Tieks first edition, and then Tieks in combination with three patents for obviousness. So what in what they have said they now intend to rely on was not disclosed?

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: I have marked each exhibit that wasn't referenced in the invalidity contentions with an X. I'm prepared to read that into the record, Your Honor,

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if that would be helpful.

THE COURT: I think I need to know which ones, and they need to know which ones you're saying weren't disclosed and why based on what they said where they were disclosed they shouldn't come in.

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: Absolutely. This would include DTX-1. I'm reading the ones that were not disclosed. DTX-2. DTX-3. DTX-4. DTX-6. DTX-9. DTX-10. DTX-12. DTX-14. DTX-16. DTX-18. DTX-24. DTX-28. DTX-29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.

THE COURT: You can just group them if you want.

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: I'm trying make making sure I don't skip one that wasn't in there. This would go all the way from 38 to DTX -- I'm sorry, they have numbering on here, so it doesn't always go in the correct order. So if I go back, DTX-42 through DTX-60, DTX-61, DTX-66, DTX-70, DTX-84, 85, 87, 88, 21, 22, 23, and 25.

THE COURT: Now, when you say they were not disclosed, do you mean obviously they have been disclosed because they're in the pretrial order? So when was the first time that you understood that these proposed exhibits were going to be relied on?

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: Well, this notice would be that first time. The invalidity contentions identified

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specific image files, 24 image JPEG image files. Those were what we were on notice of in addition to the three patents that they have identified for their obviousness contentions.

Now this list of art that they have identified as invalidating art is somewhat confusing because it encompasses things that aren't prior art such as things like website source code, it just doesn't look to be a list of art that you would submit and tell the Court you were relying on for validity purposes. So I think there is possibly an intention that they're not going to rely —they're not asserting each of these as an anticipation reference, but according to the disclosure, that's what they're intending to do.

What they did disclose were the JPEG image files.

THE COURT: Those are the 24 files.

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: Those are the 24 files. The problem we see with those files is that there is not a percipient witness. And I'm going to the part of their response where they talk about what have they done to authenticate the prior art. They have identified images that are currently available on the Tieks website and are claiming that those constitute prior art. And the way of getting there is by having -- going to the internet archive and printed out things from the internet archive and

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claiming that the same images that they're seeing today are the same images that were on websites, you know, about eight years ago.

Now the problem is the internet archive did not capture any of these images. They have file names they claim are the same as some of these currently available images, and based on that infer that the same images were available eight years ago. And we object to that because there is no witness in this case that can make that link. They have done nothing to corroborate that assertion. There is no — there is just no witness that can testify about the internet archive printouts. There is no witness that can testify that the same images we're seeing today are in existence or were modified from the ones that existed, actually exist on the website in the non-prior art time period. This is just speculation on their part.

Our issue even with the images that were disclosed is that there is not -- this is really going to an objection to their trial exhibit list. They're not going to be able to lay a foundation to get any of these images into evidence and we think it would be misleading and confusing to the jury for them to suggest that any of these images are actually prior art.

THE COURT: When did you get the pages from the internet archives that have the file names on them? Were

those timely produced during discovery? 08:53:16 1 08:53:18 2 MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: Most of them were, Your Honor. 08:53:21 3 Most of them came I believe around the time of the invalidity contentions. There are a couple of outliers that 08:53:23 4 were produced after the close of fact discovery, but that 08:53:27 5 kind of goes hand in hand with our objection to any of their 08:53:32 6 08:53:36 7 late produced materials, and there is a starting Bates range that denotes that point as to whether the production was 08:53:41 8 08:53:46 9 late. 08:53:47 10 THE COURT: Let's hear from defendants. Mr. Lobbin, it is the practice in this Court that you're 08:53:51 11 08:53:56 12 held to what's been disclosed in discovery. MR. LOBBIN: As in most courts. 08:53:58 13 08:54:01 14 THE COURT: And the scheduling order here 08:54:03 15 required the defendants to give their invalidity 08:54:06 16 contentions. I quess my question is why are you not held to 08:54:09 17 the 24 references involving Tieks and the three patents 08:54:15 18 combined with those for obviousness? 08:54:18 19 MR. LOBBIN: Well, I don't have our document 08:54:20 20 production in front of us, but I do know what we submitted 08:54:24 21 to the Court. And we have got our references with Bates 08:54:28 22 labels that were produced to defendants last fall over six 08:54:32 23 months ago. 08:54:32 24 THE COURT: Right, but you have to tell --

MR. LOBBIN: Now our contentions --

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08:54:36 THE COURT: Let me talk when I'm asking a 08:54:37 2 question. MR. LOBBIN: Sure. 08:54:37 3 THE COURT: You have to tell them you're relying 08:54:38 4 on these; right? 08:54:40 5 MR. LOBBIN: Yes. 08:54:41 6 08:54:41 7 THE COURT: There is an invalidity contention that is saying what are you planning to rely on for 08:54:43 8 08:54:47 9 invalidity, and now you're coming in and saying we gave all this stuff back with the TRO, and we should be able to rely 08:54:50 10 on that, but you didn't even put a sentence in there that 08:54:53 11 12 says we may have relied on what we relied on for the TRO, so how is it they're fairly on notice that you're going to rely 08:55:00 13 on anything else other than what you disclosed in those 08:55:01 14 contentions? 08:55:04 15 MR. LOBBIN: Well, I would say it's a matter of 08:55:05 16 08:55:08 17 timing. Certainly they're on notice at the TRO proceedings. I think the TRO and the preliminary injunction proceedings a 08:55:12 18 08:55:15 19 year ago, they're on notice of what our invalidity contentions were in that briefing. Subsequent to that we 08:55:1920 08:55:23 21 provided the invalidity contention per the local rules 08:55:26 22 for --08:55:2623 THE COURT: It didn't include a number of references that you now intend to rely on from the TRO; 08:55:28 24 right? 08:55:32 25

MR. LOBBIN: A few, yes. I don't think all the 08:55:32 1 08:55:34 2 numbers that he checked off there are correct. But suffice it to say there was document production subsequent to the 08:55:39 invalidity contentions that included additional prior art 08:55:43 4 references, yes. 08:55:47 5 THE COURT: Did you supplement? 08:55:47 6 08:55:49 7 You understand if you just produce a piece of prior art and you don't tell them ever, we're going to rely 08:55:52 8 on this, you don't have expert reports, so we weren't on 08:55:56 9 notice through an expert, you didn't supplement your 08:55:58 10 invalidity contentions, so how is it that just because in a 08:56:02 11 08:56:05 12 bunch of documents you send them a picture of a shoe they're supposed to know that you're relying on that for invalidity? 08:56:09 13 08:56:13 14 MR. LOBBIN: I understand that. I understand 08:56:14 15 that. And you're right. 08:56:17 16 THE COURT: Okay. So let's talk about the issue 08:56:22 17 with respect to corroboration and how you are planning to 08:56:28 18 corroborate the dates of reference. 08:56:30 19 MR. LOBBIN: So Mr. Pichler is here, has been in 08:56:34 20 this business for many years, since before the critical 08:56:3921 date. 08:56:39 22 THE COURT: And this business being what? 08:56:41 23 MR. LOBBIN: The shoe business, the orthotic 08:56:45 24 business, the fashion business, and so he's going to testify at trial and he's going to corroborate the prior art status 08:56:50 25

of a number of shoes, physical shoes that will be here with 08:56:55 1 08:57:01 2 us at trial and have been disclosed in the proceedings and These are shoes from the plaintiffs 08:57:04 3 been produced. themselves. These are also shoes from third parties. 08:57:10 4 And in addition to Mr. Pichler, who will be 08:57:13 5 testifying and authenticating those products, plaintiff will 08:57:17 6 08:57:23 7 have their own witness who may or may not know -- we didn't have the budget to take depositions, so the plaintiff will 08:57:28 8 08:57:32 9 presumably have a witness who can be shown their own 08:57:35 10 product, prior art before the critical date and they will say whatever they are going to say. 08:57:41 11 08:57:42 12 THE COURT: How are you going to get the date in 08:57:45 13 is my question? Mr. Pichler doesn't have in his head, here 08:57:50 14 is a shoe. Well, that's a 1972 shoe, right. How are you --08:57:54 15 if you're going to show pictures of shoes, how are you going 08:57:59 16 to corroborate the date? 08:58:00 17 MR. LOBBIN: He's going to say I bought this in 08:58:03 18 2005. 08:58:04 19 THE COURT: Are you going to have receipts? 08:58:0620 Have those things been produced? 08:58:0821 MR. LOBBIN: I don't know whether the receipts 08:58:10 22 have been produced, but he's going to testify based on his 08:58:13 23 knowledge of the shoe. 08:58:14 24 THE COURT: But there are plenty of cases out

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there that say an uncorroborated witness testimony is not

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sufficient. You need something else. If you're telling me I'm going to have a shoe and he's going to say I bought it in 2005, trust me, there is plenty of case law that says that's not sufficient. So we need more corroboration. So what is your corroboration?

MR. LOBBIN: The testimony of the witnesses, including plaintiff's witnesses. The documents themselves that have dates on them.

THE COURT: Which documents have dates on them?

Because when I looked through the TRO papers and I looked at a lot of the pictures that were cited in here, there are no dates on them. So when you say dates on them, what are you relying on?

MR. LOBBIN: Well, some of the documents have dates on them. And, you know, I haven't prepared all of the documents that we have produced for trial, but you know, corroboration is going to come in the form of either documentation or additional testimony from another witness, or we'll request judicial notice of the fact that these shoes have been around forever. A lot of the shoes that will be presented at trial are properly the subject of judicial notice and plaintiff's own witnesses, there is going to be admissions. And they have been in this business. They know what products are out there. They know what their own products are. And if they deny, I would love

to have them deny knowing when their own products were 08:59:45 1 08:59:48 2 produced. I mean, the main prior art is their own products. Precritical date products of Tieks that invalidate their own 08:59:52 3 patents and show that they didn't invent anything. 08:59:57 4 THE COURT: Okay. Response from the plaintiff. 09:00:01 5 Now, do you have whatever shoes he's talking about? Do you 09:00:13 6 09:00:18 7 know what they're talking about? 09:00:20 8 MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: I think that's part of the 09:00:22 9 problem, you know, we know of the Camper shoe. A lot of 09:00:28 10 this is things they found on the internet. If you go back to their TRO filing, they had Exhibit A which they make 09:00:31 11 09:00:34 12 clear was things they just found on the internet. THE COURT: I'm asking about actual shoes. He 09:00:37 13 09:00:38 14 said Mr. Pichler is going to testify I bought it in 2005. 09:00:43 15 Do you know what those exhibits are? 09:00:45 16 MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: No, we don't. And part of the 09:00:50 17 -- part of why I'm surprised to hear that because at his 09:00:53 18 deposition, Mr. Pichler told us that he became -- the 09:00:5619 question was: 09:00:57 20 Question: If you became interested in ballet 09:01:00 21 flats in 2015, this is well after the patents were filed. 09:01:04 22 He said, Oh yeah, yeah, yeah, of course. 09:01:08 23 So as far as we know, the first time he started 09:01:11 24 looking at ballet flats was five years after the patents were filed. We also asked him: 09:01:14 25

09:01:16 1 09:01:17 2 09:01:19 3 09:01:22 4 09:01:27 5 09:01:30 6 09:01:30 7 09:01:34 8 09:01:37 9 09:01:41 10 09:01:45 11 09:01:47 12 09:01:54 13 09:01:59 14 09:02:06 15 09:02:09 16 09:02:14 17 09:02:17 18 09:02:22 19 09:02:25 20 09:02:28 21 09:02:31 22 09:02:3623 09:02:40 24

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"Question: Did you keep any record of your purchases of any shoes?

"Answer: No, at the time, no. As a matter of fact, as I said, I lived in Austria, I had a different bank account that is no longer valid and different cards. So no, I didn't."

We don't know what shoes they can corroborate.

And based on his deposition testimony, he's not a percipient witness. He doesn't have percipient knowledge of the ballet flats in the priority time period.

THE COURT: What about the argument that they can try to corroborate art through your witnesses?

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: Well, our client, it's true, we have made -- there was an early model Tieks shoe. Now, there is a difference between -- we have the actual shoe that's been produced, the actual early model Tieks shoe. That's what our experts have looked at. That's what your witnesses intend to testify about. That's fine, we don't dispute that. When it comes to images, other images that have been found on the web, that's where we have a problem. That's where we don't think anybody is going to be able to testify that what's on the website now is what's on the website back before 2010. That's where the corroboration falls apart.

So if they want to ask about other shoes that

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our witnesses know about, I think that ends up being dangerous territory because it risk confusing the jury that there are other shoes out there that potentially, you know, relate to these patents. And I don't think the suggestion should be made lightly that, or the references to early ballet flats should be thrown around this courtroom casually because it really does cause -- it's going to cause some confusion.

THE COURT: But these are shoes that your folks know about, right? They sold their shoes, presumably they know what they sold and when. So are you going to take a position, what are you going to say about when you first sold shoes that are used by the patent?

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: You're talking about non-Tieks shoes?

THE COURT: No, Tieks shoes.

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: Tieks shoes. They're going to testify there was an early model Tieks shoe.

THE COURT: If they testify about that, why can't Mr. Lobbin or Mr. Stamoulis come in and start asking them questions about other Tieks shoes?

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: We don't have an objection to that, Your Honor. We have an objection to them using images that are from the website that we don't have that they have done nothing to corroborate that they have just found on

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their own.

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THE COURT: And your position is that if they have a picture, they can't ask your witness about that picture and say do you recognize this as a Tieks shoe?

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: I think that would be fine if it was not shown to the jury until the witness recognized it. And if that's your procedures for handling authentication, I don't think we have an objection to that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: When you say authentication, you're saying that all the person would have to do is say do you recognize that as a Tieks shoe and the person says yes, I do, and then -- I'm trying to understand if you have two different things, one authentication and one corroboration of a particular date, or are you combining those two?

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: I think the date has to be recognized. I think the date has to be recognized.

THE COURT: So you're saying if they show something and say is that a Tieks shoe and he says yes, and they say isn't that a Tieks shoe from 2007, and he says, you know, just sitting here looking at this without a date on it, I can't tell you that, your position then is the jury can't see that shoe?

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: I think that's what we would ask Your Honor because we have the actual shoe available

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that was available in the prior art time period. We think the confusion would result from them -- I think the next step is that they take that and suggest that was actually in the prior art.

THE COURT: What about their position that I should a take judicial notice of what they found on the internet?

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: I think when the facts are disputed there has not been an authentication, there is no witness that's going to testify about the authenticity of source code that they pulled from the archives, about the printouts from the archives. Where we're disputing where there is an issue about what images that were actually shown on there, I don't think that's something to take judicial notice of. The cases they cited reference taking judicial notice of published patents as well as facts that were not in dispute such as whether adhesive was sticky or not. I think when we're in a different territory when there is a dispute over what constitutes prior art and when stuff is publicly available, that's not proper to take judicial notice of.

THE COURT: Okay. One more question. Are you objecting to the Camper shoe as properly disclosed art.

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: The Camper shoe was not in their invalidity contentions, so yes, we are objecting that

09:06:50 1 it was not properly disclosed. 09:06:52 2 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Lobbin, what shoes are you -- you mentioned some samples and said Mr. Pichler would 09:06:56 3 say he bought it whenever, what are you talking about? 09:07:00 4 MR. LOBBIN: Well, the Camper would be one, that 09:07:03 5 was certainly part of our successful opposition to the 09:07:05 6 09:07:09 7 preliminary injunction. THE COURT: Do they have an actual shoe that 09:07:11 8 09:07:14 9 you're going to show the jury? 09:07:17 10 MR. LOBBIN: We do. Actually they have it and 09:07:21 11 we need it back, so I need that back. 09:07:22 12 THE COURT: When did you disclose that? 09:07:24 13 MR. LOBBIN: At a deposition in Miami in 09:07:27 14 December. 09:07:27 15 THE COURT: And tell me specifically for that 09:07:29 16 shoe how you would plan to corroborate its status as a prior 09:07:34 17 art. MR. LOBBIN: Well, I'll have to review whether 09:07:35 18 09:07:41 19 we have documents to corroborate, but in addition to the 09:07:45 20 documents --09:07:4621 THE COURT: When you say documents to 09:07:47 22 corroborate --09:07:49 23 MR. LOBBIN: Receipts. 09:07:49 24 THE COURT: Documents that have been produced? 09:07:51 25 MR. LOBBIN: Yes, correct.

THE COURT: Not a receipt that you go back and 09:07:52 1 09:07:54 2 find today? MR. LOBBIN: No. No. 09:07:55 3 No. THE COURT: Okay. So let's assume that there is 09:07:57 4 09:07:59 5 no receipt that's been produced, how do you plan to corroborate with documents? 09:08:03 6 MR. LOBBIN: So with both Mr. Pichler and 09:08:05 7 plaintiff's witness, or witnesses, I would ask them --09:08:09 8 09:08:14 9 THE COURT: So if plaintiff's witness says I don't know when this shoe was available. 09:08:20 10 MR. LOBBIN: Fine. 09:08:22 11 09:08:23 12 THE COURT: Which is fair. Do you think that's corroboration, then, in addition to what Mr. Pichler says? 09:08:26 13 09:08:31 14 Because corroboration requires something other than one 09:08:34 15 witness's testimony. If you have a second witness who says I don't know, is it your opinion that the don't know is 09:08:37 16 corroboration of the first. 09:08:40 17 09:08:41 18 MR. LOBBIN: No. 09:08:42 19 THE COURT: So if their witness says I don't know, then you can't corroborate it; right? 09:08:45 20 09:08:4921 MR. LOBBIN: Well, perhaps. Now, Mr. Pichler is 09:08:52 22 going to talk about the Camper shoe. He has a relationship with the Camper shoe. He saw it. He bought it. He used it 09:08:55 23 09:09:00 24 in his development. There would be a lot of testimony about it. 09:09:03 25

09:09:03 1 THE COURT: This will be all testimony. 09:09:05 2 MR. LOBBIN: I understand. 09:09:06 3 THE COURT: I'm asking you what else you have. And you're saying he's going to say I bought it, I used it, 09:09:08 4 I saw it, I wore it, whatever, but I need to know what else 09:09:11 5 you have. 09:09:14 6 09:09:18 7 MR. LOBBIN: And there are website images that were produced that have the date on it. 09:09:21 8 09:09:23 9 THE COURT: But just so I'm clear with what I 09:09:27 10 have heard, is it true that you have pictures that were taken off the website currently, then you have from the 09:09:31 11 09:09:33 12 internet archives a file name, but no picture from something that happened back in the appropriate time? 09:09:3913 09:09:42 14 MR. LOBBIN: Correct. 09:09:43 15 THE COURT: And then you expect someone to say 09:09:45 16 well, the file name here is the file name here, ergo, even 09:09:50 17 though I don't have a picture from 2005, the shoe must be the same picture, that's what you're going to do and you're 09:09:55 18 09:09:58 19 going to do that through Mr. Pichler? 09:10:00 20 MR. LOBBIN: No. That's a request for judicial 09:10:04 21 notice. 09:10:05 22 THE COURT: You haven't made a request for 09:10:07 23 judicial notice. 09:10:08 24 MR. LOBBIN: Well, I will. THE COURT: And I'm not sure that that -- I'm 09:10:09 25

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supposed to say I can tell that this witness -- this file

name -- I don't know enough about file names to know whether

or not you can have different images.

MR. LOBBIN: Understood.

THE COURT: So don't count on me giving you judicial notice.

MR. LOBBIN: I understand.

THE COURT: So I'm still not sure I understand how you're going to get some of this in.

MR. LOBBIN: So he will testify at length and if this Court says that's not sufficient for corroboration of a date --

at all unless you can tell me how you're actually going to corroborate it correctly, otherwise that's prejudicial to put before the jury and then say forget about that, I need to understand and maybe you have to go back and tell me specifically, look at the case law on corroboration of dates of prior art and tell me how you're going to corroborate it. I understand if you say I'm going to show it to other people, I just want to know what's going to happen if those people, and you can sort of mock it, but the jury could believe that someone sitting on a stand looking at a shoe might not know the specific date it was available.

So if the person doesn't know, I just need to

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understand what your corroboration is going to be, or if at that point I can say you don't have corroboration and we're not going to put this in.

MR. LOBBIN: So Mr. Pichler's testimony is going to be offered for many reasons in addition to prior art and corroboration of a date. So I'm not sure how we separate the two.

THE COURT: We're going to --

MR. LOBBIN: Certainly his development of the product, the experience with what lead to the accused infringing products is going to be part of his testimony for the jury, who I am, what I did, what I looked at, what I found, what I bought, what I wore, so that testimony is going to be offered for purposes of our general defense to the case.

Now, some of that testimony will also go to what is prior art based on what he did with what before the critical date. So I'm not sure that if he gives that testimony we're going to be able -- well, you can tell me. We're going to be able to say no, you can talk about what you did in 2009, but you can't talk about specifically what shoes you looked at and bought and handled because we don't have a sales receipt even though that testimony is offered for many other purposes.

THE COURT: Right. But if we have an

instruction to the jury that says is it anticipated, we 09:12:56 1 09:13:01 2 can't just say by Tieks generally, you have to tell them what they're looking at. Okay? And any images that you're 09:13:04 3 going to suggest were anticipatory, you need to have 09:13:08 4 corroboration. 09:13:13 5 He can say yeah, I bought a shoe in 2005, but 09:13:14 6 09:13:17 7 that doesn't mean you're going to be able to rely on that as prior art to invalidate their claims if you can't 09:13:21 8 09:13:25 9 corroborate the date, that's just part of his story that I 09:13:28 10 bought this shoe around that time. 09:13:30 11 MR. LOBBIN: Sure. 09:13:31 12 THE COURT: So I guess what I need to know is if we assume that I'm going to allow you to rely on things that 09:13:35 13 were fairly disclosed, and that includes the 24 files that 09:13:40 14 09:13:44 15 were included in the invalidity contentions and the three 09:13:49 16 patents for obvious that combine with those for obviousness, 09:13:54 17 I need you to tell me how for each of the patents, I assume, the patents are not an issue with respect to corroboration; 09:13:59 18 09:14:04 19 is that right? 09:14:05 20 MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: No, Your Honor, no issue with 09:14:07 21 the patents, Your Honor. 09:14:07 22 THE COURT: Okay. Is it all 24 of the files 09:14:10 23 that you have questions about? MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: Yes, Your Honor. 09:14:13 24

THE COURT: So I guess I would like to know for

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the 24 files how you're going to plan to corroborate and if you are planning to use shoes, actual shoes, as prior art, and those are fairly within what you're relying on in the invalidity contentions, then I guess I need to know how you are planning to corroborate those as well so I can rule on this motion.

MR. LOBBIN: So our contention is at the very least the prior art disclosed in the preliminary injunction opposition as well as the invalidity contentions are --

THE COURT: No.

MR. LOBBIN: Okay.

THE COURT: You did not even bother to put a single line in there that says oh, and we're relying on all the stuff that we included in the TRO. So I think it's fair and there are cases that plaintiff cited and you didn't cite any in response to say that they could reasonably have though you decided to drop that and rely on new art. I think we're going to go with what you fairly disclosed in the invalidity contentions.

MR. LOBBIN: Okay. I think it was a scrivener's error. I don't think that's fair, particularly when they deposed our client and asked all this stuff in the context of prior art after the invalidity contention. They deposed him on the invalidity contentions as well as preliminary injunction --

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THE COURT: Did you supplement?

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MR. LOBBIN: We did not. They put us out of

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apologize, but they put us out of business with this

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litigation. He's not even making any sales or any money in

business. This is a shoestring defense, Your Honor, and I

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the last year. We can barely -- if Your Honor continued

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this case, we would just fold up tent. This is -- I'm not

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getting paid. This is a labor of truth and love. And I'm

09:16:08 9 sorry, that needs to be said.

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So yes, you're right, technically you're right,

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my associate did not reference the preliminary injunction

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it fair that they knew about the preliminary injunction

papers in this contention. And he will hear about it.

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papers and knew that that was prior art that they were going

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to rely, yes, it is. If you put them on the stand and have

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them raise their hand, they would admit that. They're big

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boys. They have done litigation before, we have all have.

This is not a case where scrivener's errors

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09:16:39 19 should go to their benefit and to our detriment. We have a

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case to present. There are millions of ballet flats since

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the 1950's and I am going to ask witnesses what they are,

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they are going to know, they are going to know when they

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were, and the jury is entitled to know this is a crowded art

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if there is any inventions here at all. And that's how I'm

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going to corroborate what we have in our contentions.

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going to show them an image, I'm not going to show them the internet file with a URL site and ask any witness to talk about the URL. I'm going to show them a picture of an image and say what is this? How do you know? When did you know it? Oh, really, before the critical date? That's what the other witness said, and that's what the other witness said, that's what the other witness said. Great, that was around and these forty-seven other shoes were around. And gosh, now we have a patent on this. Okay. This looks a lot like that and a lot like that and a lot like that and a lot like that. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, what invention do we have, if we have any invention at all —

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. I get it. I get it.

And it's unfortunate that this case has taken such an economic toll. But nevertheless, it hasn't settled, the case is going forward, and I cannot let things go before the jury that shouldn't be before a jury. And I get the feeling that you just want to sort of make it up now at the end of the case because it wasn't put forward before. And when you say I'm going to show a picture and it's not a dated picture, we're not talking about printed publications here that have a date on them and everybody understands, you want to show this that there is no date on, and have someone say oh, looks 2007 to me. That's where I have a problem because I have a problem with you putting that before the jury if

09:18:32 1 it's not appropriately corroborated. And if the 09:18:35 2 corroboration you're telling me is their witnesses plus Mr. Pichler, I'll ask their position on that, but not -- but 09:18:39 3 it will not be Mr. Pichler alone that establishes that as 09:18:47 4 prior art, because the case law is clear that a single 09:18:51 5 witness cannot corroborate it. 09:18:53 6 09:18:56 7 MR. LOBBIN: Well, that's what we're going to do. 09:18:59 8 09:18:59 9 THE COURT: No, you're not going to do it if I 09:19:01 10 don't let you do it. MR. LOBBIN: Okay. It's not going to be a 09:19:03 11 09:19:05 12 single witness. 09:19:06 13 THE COURT: And so I just want to understand, if you have other people who say I don't know the date, then if 09:19:09 14 09:19:15 15 you want me to still allow that in as prior art, you're 09:19:20 16 going to have to come up with some other corroboration. 09:19:26 17 MR. LOBBIN: Understood. 09:19:27 18 THE COURT: Okay. Now one issue that Mr. Lobbin 09:19:33 19 raised with respect to the preliminary -- you can sit down. I would like to talk to plaintiff. 09:19:38 20 09:19:40 21 MR. LOBBIN: Thank you. 09:19:40 22 THE COURT: One issue that Mr. Lobbin raised 09:19:45 23 with respect to the TRO stuff, I understand we're still 09:19:49 24 going to have the corroboration issue, but why is it not fair if you guys really did ask Mr. Pichler about that after 09:19:53 25

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the invalidity contention, why not suggest that you kind of knew that it was in the case?

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: Because when we asked Mr. Pichler about the Camper shoe, we asked him where did you -- when did you first acquire these shoes. He said the summer of 2015 at the store called Humanic, H-U-M-A-N-I-C, like in China, Humanic, and I know exactly where it was, at the Europark Shopping Center in Salzburg, Austria.

It's well after the patents were filed. It's not in the U.S. That Camper shoe seemed to have gone -- seemed to be out of the case at that point after that question.

So that's why we filed the motion in limine because it wasn't based on their -- based on things that they indicated to us, we weren't sure that they weren't going to try to go there and suggest to the jury that things they found on the web and what they were looking at with the Camper shoe is a history of Camper shoes.

THE COURT: Is that the only TRO art that you asked about during the deposition?

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: There were -- I believe there were some other shoes, that was the main focus of the deposition because that's the shoe that he came forward with. He actually appeared at the deposition with that shoe. But that was the focus of that one.

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The stuff in the TRO, like I said, was based on stuff that they found on the internet, and that coupled with the fact that he testified he first became interested in ballet flats in 2015 confirmed to us that there wasn't percipient knowledge of earlier ballet flat shoes that Mr. Pichler had.

MR. LYONS: Your Honor, just to amplify that point because I took that particular deposition. We relied very heavily on their disclosure of invalidity. Mr. Pichler referred to a lot of different things. He brought up the Camper shoes, so we followed up, we confirmed it wasn't prior art. He had never seen it in the prior art. He had never seen it in the prior art. He had interested in ballet flats until 2015.

We did not met methodically through their disclosures from a year later. We focused on the contentions they were making in this case. And I can tell you with great confidence if they told us this is what we're focusing on, we would have put our time and energy into discovery on that, not just with Mr. Pichler, but our own fact investigation about that shoe. We focused our case around those contentions. Everybody does.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Lobbin, is Mr. Pichler planning to say something different about the Camper shoe than the 2015 date he gave at his deposition?

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MR. LOBBIN: If I could confer.

THE COURT: Sure.

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. LOBBIN: So look, I understand their argument, he bought it — he may have bought it after the critical date, okay, so that's — his purchase of it is not prior art. And they went into that at his deposition. And they're relying on that to prove that the shoe, the actual shoe is not prior art, was not in the public domain as of the critical date, which is not true. And Mr. Pichler is going to testify about not only his purchase, but his knowledge of the shoe, his research into the shoe, some of which, you know, may have some evidentiary issues. Their witness has been in this business since before these patents were filed. They know about the shoe as well as various other prior art shoes.

And we have been through this discussion. So I plan to ask their witness about. I plan to ask Mr. Pichler what he did, when, what he has, has the shoe, show the shoe. I didn't go to Mallorca and take a deposition of Camper and provide their testimony through deposition to validate.

THE COURT: We don't need to be silly here. You didn't need to go to Mallorca to do that. You could have done that in a number of ways including by asking them questions, interrogatories, or even taking a single

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deposition of them on the issue. I understand what you're planning to do.

Let me just ask you, do you agree that if your witnesses were to recognize a particular shoe as being from a particular time period that that would be sufficient corroboration in addition to whatever Mr. Pichler says?

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: I think, Your Honor, I think if it's coupled with some documentary evidence and our witnesses recognize both the shoe and the time period, I don't think -- we don't have an objection.

THE COURT: What do you mean by documentary evidence? You know what the documents are now. Are you just telling me that and knowing that there is nothing that you accept, or is there something that they could show you?

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: I think, for example, if there is an article that references the shoe.

THE COURT: Have any of those been produced that you're aware of that they're relying on?

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: There are some articles that reference particular shoes, but I think that coupled with the witnesses' testimony that they recognize that shoe would have some firsthand knowledge of that being sold or available in the prior time period, we don't have an objection.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I will issue an order

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on this next while on the motion in limine number two, but I think that brings us to motion in limine number one, which is the testimony of Mr. Pichler and his wife. And when I looked at the proposed jury instructions, documents that he made it did not appear that Mr. Pichler's wife was a witness. Is that issue done now?

MR. LOBBIN: I believe they listed -- I'm not sure, maybe it didn't. She's not listed on our witness list and she's not a witness.

MR. LYONS: If she's not a witness, then she's not an issue, Your Honor. We had a concern if she was, but if she's not, then --

THE COURT: This is plaintiff's position, so I'll hear from plaintiff first on it.

MR. LYONS: So for this limine motion, Your Honor, this is my Mike Lyons for plaintiff, the concern is we don't have an expert report from Mr. Pichler, and our only concern was just based on some of the comments we've heard from counsel, it became clear to us that he may be intending to give expert testimony on questions of patent validity, patent infringement, trade dress infringement and we didn't think that would be appropriate coming from a fact witness. We do have expert witnesses who are going to testify. They're experienced in this industry, in the fashion marketing industry. They have got their own design

patents. They have got design experience. And they're well
qualified to provide expert opinion testimony.

Obviously Mr. Pichler can testify about his

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percipient experiences, but I don't think that extends to and should include opinions on whether the patents are valid or over prior art, whether it qualifies for trade dress, whether it's invalid. He has counsel, they're going to be able to make arguments in light of the evidence that's submitted. We just don't think it should come from a lay witness and it shouldn't come from a lay witness who didn't offer any expert report at all in this matter.

THE COURT: Is there an allegation of willfulness in this case?

MR. LYONS: There is.

THE COURT: So Mr. Pichler should be able to get up there and defend himself on willfulness, right, and say, you know, I didn't think that we were using that patent because of X, Y and Z. Do you have a problem with that?

MR. LYONS: Well, I think he can point out what he believes are differences. He received a cease and desist letter. He responded to that letter. He made certain promises about things that he would do that he didn't follow through on. You know, we would expect him to testify about that. I think that's different from testifying that this is an invalid patent and here is why, and I'm an expert and let

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me tell you about the ordinary observer test and how one exercises that. So I think there is some line drawing here.

He obviously should be given an opportunity to get on the stand and talk about what he thought about as a percipient witness when he was confronted with the evidence of this infringement, but we don't think he should present that as an expert testimony.

THE COURT: And what about, I understand that there is a dispute as to when his relevant knowledge began, 2015, 2008, whatever, there is a dispute between you all. Are you saying that he shouldn't be able -- let's assume his knowledge goes back and you can cross-examine him on when his knowledge actually began, but let's say he wanted to testify on what he knew back in 2008, are you okay with that if we're not talking about him calling it -- him opining that something is prior art or him opining on the ultimate issue of validity or something like that?

MR. LYONS: If he testifies about what he personally knew in 2008 as a percipient witness, we'll certainly impeach him. He testified very clearly at his deposition that he began looking at ballet flats in 2015, so he's not going to have detailed personal knowledge going back. What he knows about 2018 is about research he did on the internet and that gets into a lot of topics we just discussed earlier about uncorroborated prior art.

09:33:11 1	Some of our concerns are him talking about well,
09:33:14 2	in 2015, I learned the following about what was going on in
09:33:18 3	2008 based on trolling around on the internet and finding a
09:33:23 4	picture or two or buying a shoe in 2015 and saying I'm sure
09:33:27 5	it's been around for a while. That's where our concern is.
09:33:31 6	But his actual experiences in 2018 as a percipient witness,
09:33:35 7	I believe he's entitled to testify about that, we're also
09:33:39 8	entitled to cross-examine him on that, but I think that's
09:33:42 9	all fair game.
09:33:43 10	THE COURT: Mr. Lobbin.
09:33:46 11	MR. LOBBIN: Thank you, Your Honor.
09:33:46 12	THE COURT: What is it that Mr. Pichler is going
09:33:49 13	to say? I agree that he should be able to talk about his
09:33:52 14	own experience, but if you're going to get into ultimate
09:33:59 15	issues, that means you expect him to opine the patents are
09:34:04 16	invalid, or just to talk about his experience with shoes
09:34:09 17	prior to the critical date.
09:34:12 18	MR. LOBBIN: Yes, Your Honor, that's exactly
09:34:15 19	what he will do.
09:34:17 20	THE COURT: I said or, so you got to tell me
09:34:1921	which of the or.
09:34:20 22	MR. LOBBIN: What you said, the latter.
09:34:23 23	THE COURT: Okay.
09:34:23 24	MR. LOBBIN: So these issues obviously are legal
09:34:26 25	issues. Patent infringement as you know, Your Honor, lots

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of experts, lots of stuff. He's an entrepreneur. Our budget didn't allow for experts. We don't need experts. We're going to be asking a jury to determine what would an ordinary observer see as substantially similar. What would likely -- what would be likely to confuse on trade dress. We're asking the jury --

THE COURT: You're not going to ask Mr. Pichler that, would someone be likely confused; right?

MR. LOBBIN: No.

THE COURT: And you're not going to ask him is it infringed, you might ask him his perceptions of differences between the shoes.

MR. LOBBIN: That's exactly right. That's exactly right. The underlying fact that go into such a determination from the perspective of an ordinary observer which the jury is going to be asked to do.

THE COURT: He's not going to be asked what the ordinary observer test is?

MR. LOBBIN: No. He doesn't know anything about that. That's my job. And so as we put in our response to the motion in limine, this is not a pharmaceutical case where you need expert to battle the experts on infringement and on validity. This is a case where we're talking about shoes, we're talking about asserted trade dress, and the jury is perfectly capable to judge what the witness says

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about a product, what are the differences, what do you see, differences between this and this. The jury can agree, disagree, make their own determination. They're going to be asked to do that anyway.

THE COURT: So I guess my question is in your papers you said this isn't expert testimony under 702, it's lay opinion under 701. But what you're describing to me here is fact testimony. What is it that you expect to do that's lay testimony because everything that you have just said seems to be pretty much his experience and fact based?

MR. LOBBIN: Well, we could argue about whether it's a fact or an opinion for a witness to say I see similarities between this and that, I see differences between this and that, have a jury observe them, credibility. So I would say that's an opinion, the differences between this and that, it's not a fact. Was the light red, was the light green, that's a fact.

So a lay opinion, the rules of evidence obviously allow for opinions that are based on the witness's perception, based on the background and understanding. He is an ordinary observer just like every juror. So the jury's ultimate determination is going to be an opinion. Infringement, that's an opinion.

THE COURT: I just want to make sure Mr. Pichler is not going to be giving an opinion on infringement.

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MR. LOBBIN: No, he's not going to say — that would be foolish for me to say, Mr. Pichler, you have learned about infringement in this case and you know the case law, you know, he's not qualified to do that. He is qualified to say this is a shoe with these features, this is a shoe with these features. Okay? And look at all the other shoes with similar features. So that's what he's going to testify, just the facts and lay opinions, not expert opinions.

And one point of clarification. I'm looking at pretrial order Exhibit 7, our witness list, we do have oddly on it Geraldo, who is Mr. Pichler's wife, as a witness.

THE COURT: She is on that. She was not on the witness list that was submitted with the preliminary jury instructions and the jury instructions, so I don't know if you're planning to call her or not, but if you are, we need to discuss it. If you're not, then we don't.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  LOBBIN: The legal argument I just gave is the same for her.

THE COURT: But it's not the same for disclosure because they asked for her deposition and you said no.

MR. LOBBIN: Oh, oh, oh, okay. I understand the issue. I wasn't clear. So she's on our witness list. She did not get deposed because of scheduling issues. I think their contention is that we somehow frustrated their ability

09:38:38 1 to get her deposition.

THE COURT: You said she has no relevance, knows nothing about the issues and she doesn't work for the company. That's what was said at least in the motion in limine.

MR. LOBBIN: I don't remember saying that. Was that on the phone? She's not part of the company, so that's true.

November 27th e-mail, counsel for defendants reiterated their refusal to produce Ms. Geraldo for a deposition claiming that, "Ms. Geraldo is not even an employee and certainly she is not an officer or director of SM USA, nor was she ever 'a managing agent.' She manages nothing related to the business and has only done work for the business on rare occasions as the wife of the principal, nothing more. Her real job is being a wife and mother and raising her young children."

So given that, how am I supposed to say they had fair notice after they asked for her deposition and they were told nope, she doesn't have anything relevant, that you should be able to bring her in?

MR. LOBBIN: What you just read does not say, I never deposed her, so I don't know what she may know that's relevant. All I'm telling them is that she doesn't work for

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the company. I choose my words carefully. I'm not tending to mislead. And we had offered them dates for a deposition. We offered them a date. They said no, that doesn't work for us. We went back and forth.

This is a man who moved from San Diego, he and Rianna moved from San Diego to Miami to Columbia, to Columbia the country, to have the children in school.

They're back and forth here and there. We nailed down dates for her deposition. And they said no, we're not going to do that. It has to be this date. She was on a plane.

Literally I was back and forth 72 times trying to figure out what date would work. I think we considered a Saturday.

Ultimately she flew to Columbia to be with her children.

They came to Miami to depose Mr. Pichler, and they said -- I said look, she's not part of the company. She's his wife. She certainly knows about, you know, what he did, and what he's been doing, and she knows -- she's on his website, her picture, the shoes. So it's not for me to tell them how strenuously they may want to insist on getting her deposition. We offered them her deposition.

MR. LYONS: So, Your Honor, Ms. Draun was not on their initial disclosure list as anyone with relevant evidence and what Your Honor read was a direct quote from an e-mail to us from Mr. Lobbin that we received when we were trying to schedule her deposition. And I'll add to that, we

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were told she is gone. She's left the country for the entire month of December, which was the last month of discovery. And, you know, that emphatic discussion that she basically knows nothing and implying that we're sort of harassing his wife who has nothing to do with the case, we obviously dropped it believing she had nothing to do with the case at that point so we didn't pursue it, so we were very surprised to suddenly see that she would be testifying at trial, we haven't deposed her and we think that would be an unfair surprise.

I did have one comment --

THE COURT: Did they give you a date for her deposition that you said no?

MR. LYONS: They gave us a date. The sequence was this. There was a date. We said we couldn't do that date, can we schedule another. He said no. Within I think forty-eight hours we came back and we said, fine, we'll do your date. And that's when we got the message, she's out of the country now. Too late. She's on a plane to Columbia. She's gone. And we were told the entire month of December, it's Christmas in Columbia, so she can't come back.

And just to add insult to injury on all this, after we finally gave up on her deposition, she attended -- she showed up with Mr. Pichler at his deposition, and so she hadn't left the country. That was just something they told

us. It was all just remarkable. But at that point I had 09:43:35 1 09:43:38 2 already -- you know, I had a flight out that evening and there was no way to get her deposition done at that point. 09:43:42 3 THE COURT: And your position if I were to ask 09:43:45 4 that they should be deposed before trial? 09:43:48 5 09:43:50 6 09:43:52 7 09:43:56 8 09:44:00 9 09:44:05 10 09:44:08 11 09:44:12 12 09:44:15 13 stand. 09:44:16 14 09:44:19 15 that? 09:44:19 16 09:44:23 17 09:44:26 18 will allow about this subject. 09:44:29 19 THE COURT: Sure. 09:44:32 20 MR. LOBBIN: Please stand. 09:44:33 21 09:44:37 22 09:44:40 23 09:44:43 24 09:44:49 25

MR. LYONS: Well, certainly we think the appropriate resolution is that she not testify. I mean, if she doesn't have relevant evidence, she simply is just being put on the stand essentially to garner sympathy. That seems to be what they want to use her for. We don't think that's appropriate. If Your Honor is inclined to let her testify, yes, we would ask that she be deposed before she takes the

THE COURT: Mr. Lobbin, what is your position on

MR. LOBBIN: Mr. Pichler is tickling my ear to put it lightly to say just a few short words if Your Honor

MR. PICHLER: Your Honor, my wife, she was part of the business from beginning on. She had helped me. was part of me looking for a store. She was the person that tried the shoes. She's gone with me through the entire journey. She's frequently involved in every detail of it.

She doesn't work for the company. I don't work for the company. I don't work for the company got incorporated. We manage it as owners, not employees. There is nobody on the payroll because there was no money.

Her native language is Spanish. She speaks

Her native language is Spanish. She speaks very good English. She felt uncomfortable. She said I have no problem with the deposition, you go first. I said absolutely, no problem. We offered the date and we were in San Diego from January to summer and from summer to fall we were in Miami, all the time available. Only before Christmas we had to go to Columbia to see our kids. They were the entire year there.

They scheduled the deposition a week before we had to leave. It was not enough. They could have deposed her the entire year if they wanted to. And then when we offered the dates, she literally had to fly leaving. When my deposition was scheduled, I asked, can you please change the flight and go with me, and she said I will change the flight but I have to go back because my sister is taking care of the kids. She came with me. And had they given her the dates after that, she would have done it. They were very inflexible to changing the dates, that's why she couldn't, not because she didn't want to, she wanted to.

THE COURT: We do have disclosure rules in this Court. She was not listed on the disclosure. I don't think

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there was a dispute about that. But my question was what was your position on whether she should be deposed now before trial?

MR. LOBBIN: Well, I think that they can depose her, certainly. She's in Miami?

MR. PICHLER: Yes.

MR. LOBBIN: They can depose her next week.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll think about that. And your position is she's going to testify on what?

MR. LOBBIN: She's going to testify about the shoes, the Massini shoes, what they do, how they -- what the aspect of the design are, how they feel, what the purpose of them is. This is an orthotic shoe, much different purpose than their shoes, so there are distinctions in form, function, everything about these shoes. They're not a copy as they're alleged. They're not even in the same market, really, submarket, so she's going to testify as, you know, as the wife of the owner, someone who wears the shoes, somebody who has helped in the advertising of the shoes, to help inform the jury about what these shoes are all about.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll think about that and issue that with my order on the other motion in limine.

Other issues from the pretrial order. The untimeliness of defendant's pretrial disclosures, can we get past that given that I have given plaintiff extra time to

deal with those? 09:48:07 1 09:48:09 2 MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Plaintiff's proposal not to assert 09:48:10 3 United States Design Patent D761536. So as I understand it, 09:48:13 4 there are counterclaims involving that, and so it seems like 09:48:21 5 defendant's position is correct that you can't just drop it 09:48:26 6 09:48:30 7 without their consent or without something, what is it that you plan to do with that patent? 09:48:35 8 MR. LYONS: Well, Your Honor, I think if they 09:48:38 9 09:48:40 10 are going to go forward, I think maybe we'll just present it as part of our case. We were trying to streamline things, 09:48:43 11 but if they won't agree to drop it, maybe we'll just assert 09:48:47 12 09:48:51 13 it. 09:48:52 14 THE COURT: And Mr. Lobbin, is that what you 09:48:54 15 prefer? 09:48:58 16 MR. LOBBIN: Your Honor, I think we'll be fine 09:49:02 17 with them dropping it. We'll drop our counterclaim. 09:49:06 18 MR. LYONS: All right. 09:49:07 19 THE COURT: So you guys submit me a stipulation 09:49:11 20 that deals with that. 09:49:11 21 MR. LYONS: We will, Your Honor. 09:49:13 22 THE COURT: Great. Thank you, both. 09:49:15 23 We have an issue in paragraphs 33 to 45 about 09:49:22 24 documents on the exhibit list that were never produced or

were untimely. And some of that I think we have discussed

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with respect to the prior art. Is there anything in
addition that I need to deal with that's raised in those
paragraphs?

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MR. LYONS: Yes, Your Honor. As you know, there has been a lot -- a lot that's been produced after the close of discovery. Some that we saw for the first time when we got their trial exhibits. Some of it is related to prior art. Some of it is related to other matters. It's our view that defendants should not be able -- shouldn't be able to put on their list anything that they have produced after the close of discovery.

THE COURT: The problem I have with that one is that we had a discovery conference after the close of discovery where I did ask them, or order them to produce certain documents. Mr. Pichler didn't become a defendant until after the close of fact discovery, so I'm with you on anything that you got the first time with the pretrial order, that seems far too late, but the end of discovery which was in December when a substantial amount was done after January, I'm just not sure that that is --

MR. LYONS: I guess our view on that, Your

Honor, would be that we came to the Court asking for

additional documents, and the Court agreed that they should

be produced. So we think as plaintiff we should be able to

rely on them. That was why they were being produced. But

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for defense to fail to produce them finally during the discovery period, produce them later and then rely in their own defense, obviously if we put them on our list, they're entitled to use them as well, but for them to be able to produce them late and then rely upon them, there is some unfairness there.

THE COURT: I think what I have said before with respect to validity, they can rely on the 24 Tieks references they disclosed, and again, this is assuming corroboration. I'm just talking about disclosure, the 24 references plus the three obviousness references.

What I can't tell is what else, if the other stuff isn't included, is there anything -- I don't know what else is left that you're objecting to on timeliness. So if I say to you anything that's prior art we have a limited universe. Anything that was disclosed for the first time in the pretrial order that they gave you is too late. What is the universe that's left that you're objecting to that came after discovery?

MR. LYONS: Your Honor, I would have to go back and check what that is.

THE COURT: If you could let me know sort of like I asked defendants just so that I have some idea of what we're talking about so I know is this something I need to rule on before trial or if it's two or three exhibits, we

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don't need to deal with it and we'll see if they put them on the list to use with witnesses.

MR. LYONS: Understood fully, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Now I wanted to talk about a little bit about the trial logistics and the number of hours for trial. I am going to -- I have dismissed the counterclaims, so I am going to say each side will have ten hours total for trial, and that includes the opening and closing, however you want to allocate your time.

I do not charge time for voir dire of the panel unless it becomes excessive at which time I'll give you a warning and tell you I will plan to start charging time for voir dire.

With respect to voir dire, we have pretty limited voir dire in this court. What we typically do is we have the panel back there, I will ask them a series of questions. Anyone who answers affirmatively to those questions we will bring back into chambers and talk. We will talk mainly about their issues and whether or not if they raised issues for being excused for cause. We don't get into, you know, substantive discussions about things outside of those issues that have been raised.

I do charge time for the preemptory strikes, so that's when you'll start being on the clock.

Trial days will run from 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.,

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sometimes 4:45 if the jury prefers. We'll have a 15-minute break in the morning, a lunch break for about an hour, and a 15-minute break in the afternoon.

I am generally disinclined to close the courtroom. And I'm not sure that there are any issues here that would mandate that, but if there are, I would ask you to give me a heads up about that so we can discuss it and figure out if it's appropriate to close the courtroom.

Deposition designations, I understand that there will be no disputes about deposition designations because defendants have no testimony designated, and they offered no counter-designations to plaintiff. And defendants did not object in the pretrial order to any of Gavrieli's designations. So there is a paragraph about how we'll deal with those disputes, but I don't see how any of those disputes could possibly be not waived.

No exhibits will be admitted without a witness. For timeliness to objections to exhibits -- hold on one second.

(Discussion off the record.)

I'm going to try to rule on that. Hopefully we can minimize that with the order that I have given. But if there are continued timeliness objections to exhibits, the losing party is going to be charged the time necessary for the

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Court to hear and resolve the objections.

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Objections to exhibits used on cross will be addressed at the time that they are used. And the losing party will be charged with time to resolve the objection.

Defendants did not object to any of Gavrieli's exhibits in the pretrial order so I don't think that there should be any objections to exhibits going that direction.

If there is an objection to any exhibits that are offered for use with a particular witness, if the parties are unable to reach an agreement after meeting and conferring, they must e-mail my judicial administrator,

Diana Welham, by 7:30 a.m. on the day the witness is to testify. And we will then come in a little bit early before the jury gets here and see if we can work out the objections or I rule them.

Juror notebooks, I understand that Gavrieli is preparing the notebooks and they'll be ready on the first day. Consistent with the Court's procedures, the party shall provide a completed AO Form 187 exhibit list to the courtroom deputy on the first day of trial.

With respect to moving around the courtroom, I ask you not to encroach on the jury's space. If you want to approach a witness, you just need to ask the first time and after I have granted leave, if you need to approach that witness again, that's fine, you're free to do that. And

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you're free once you have asked permission once, you're free to move this way in the courtroom, it's just the jury gets uncomfortable with people getting too close to it. So over here I will limit it to just you moving, coming up to hand something to a witness.

The parties may have access to the courtroom on the afternoon of April 26th, 2019 to set up for trial starting at two clock. And if you have any questions, you can coordinate that with my chambers.

We're still taking a look at the proposed jury instructions that were submitted to us, but at the very least they'll need to be revised in light of my rulings today on the counterclaims, so I would ask that the parties submit a revised set of jury instructions in the next week or so.

Okay. Are there issues in the pretrial order or questions that you have about my procedures that I have not addressed?

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: Your Honor, we have one issue relating to the stipulated facts if we may be heard.

THE COURT: I'm not going to agree that we make them stipulate to facts that you propose. I saw what you had proposed in Exhibit 1, and you're going to be set to prove any of those that you think need to be proved.

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: The reason we identified those

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facts is because they were admitted in response to the Soto USA answer. These were facts that we saw as undisputed throughout this case and probably should be part of the stipulated list of facts, but we understand your -- there will be plenty of time to do that at trial.

THE COURT: The way it was set out there required me to do a lot of counter-referencing and figuring out what you were talking about, and I'm not going -- I don't have time to do that. So I'm not going to force them to agree to things that they did not agree to.

MR. HSU-HOFFMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: If you want to point out at some point that it's in the answer, you're free to do that.

Okay. Mr. Lobbin.

MR. LOBBIN: Thank you, Your Honor. A question about witnesses and recalling or rebuttal case. So

Mr. Pichler obviously is a key witness for us. They took his deposition. He'll be here, so they're going to call him I assume on their case in chief. When I have redirect, am I also at that time presenting my facts in support after affirmative defenses, or do I recall him later when they rest their case? Did I miss something?

THE COURT: That's a very good question.

MR. LYONS: Well, I can clear this one up.

Mr. Pichler is a 30(b)(6) witness. We're entitled to play

deposition testimony as 30(b)(6) testimony. We don't intend 10:01:06 1 10:01:11 2 to call him live in our case, so if he wants to testify live, they can call him as a witness when they think it's 10:01:14 3 10:01:18 4 appropriate. THE COURT: Does that work for you? 10:01:19 5 10:01:21 6 MR. LOBBIN: Sure. 10:01:22 7 How about other witnesses, are we going to have 10:01:26 8 them hang around so that I can call them on my rebuttal 10:01:29 9 case, or do we examine them, for example, their witness, 10:01:33 10 they're going to call their witness, do I then --10:01:35 11 THE COURT: You got to give me names. I don't 10:01:37 12 know who you're talking about. 10:01:38 13 MR. LOBBIN: Mr. Gavrieli. 10:01:42 14 MR. LYONS: I don't believe he's on their 10:01:46 15 witness list. We're going to call Mr. Gavrieli to testify. And he'll be cross-examined. I'm not sure I understand the 10:01:52 16 10:01:55 17 question. 10:01:56 18 MR. LOBBIN: Well, our witness list says that --10:02:05 19 we specifically reserve the right to call live as a witness at trial any witness called live by plaintiff or any witness 10:02:08 20 presented on plaintiff's witness list. We don't recreate 10:02:15 21 10:02:18 22 their list. 10:02:1923 MR. LYONS: First of all, there is another 10:02:20 24 question with Mr. Gavrieli. He is the company rep. He's going to be here for the whole trial, so if we're just 10:02:24 25

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talking about Mr. Gavrieli, he'll be here and they can call him in their case in chief if they choose to.

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THE COURT: Okay. I don't want this to become a thing where every single witness is deposed twice because I think that's unfair to the jury and inefficient use of the jury's time. Why don't you all confer on who you want to call and who versus who you just want to depose, and try and come up with a proposal for how we're going to do this in an efficient manner. There may be people, Mr. Pichler doesn't sound like it's going to be an issue, maybe Mr. Gavrieli who is going to be here the whole time, maybe that makes sense if it's going to interrupt the flow of the testimony, but for the most part, I would like to see people up here once.

MR. LOBBIN: That would be my proposal, Your Honor. For instance, Mr. Gavrieli, if they're going to ask him certainly about their case, they're not going to talk to him about prior art and things like that, so I would propose that I just ask my questions while he's up there instead of calling him two days later.

THE COURT: That was the one where I just said that one might make sense since he's going to be here the whole time and since it might interrupt the flow of things we could do it in two separate sections, especially since we are talking about infringement positions in the plaintiff's case and invalidity in the defendant's case, but for other

people see if you can work it out. 10:03:58 1 10:04:00 2 MR. LYONS: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Anything else? 10:04:00 3 MS. DUDASH: Just one other issue. You talked 10:04:02 4 10:04:04 5 about objections. And we read your procedures, but if there is an objection to something a witness says, hearsay, other 10:04:07 6 10:04:11 7 kinds of objections, should we just stand up and say objection? Should we give a rule number in front of the 10:04:14 8 10:04:17 9 jury? How would you like us to handle that? 10:04:20 10 THE COURT: I think you can stand up and say objection, you can give me a rule number if you want, you 10:04:23 11 10:04:26 12 can say hearsay, but I don't want long objections that might influence or prejudice the jury. 10:04:32 13 10:04:35 14 MR. LYONS: You know, there is one more 10:04:37 15 question. So Mr. Gavrieli will be the corporate 10:04:40 16 representative. He's also going to testify. I know usually the fact witnesses are sequestered. I wonder if there would 10:04:44 17 10:04:50 18 be an exception for Mr. Gavrieli since it's his company, we 10:04:54 19 hope he would be able to attend the entire trial. 10:04:57 20 THE COURT: I assume you wouldn't have an 10:04:5921 objection for reciprocity for Mr. Pichler? 10:05:02 22 MR. LYONS: No, Your Honor. 10:05:02 23 THE COURT: Any objection? 10:05:03 24 MR. LOBBIN: No objection.

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THE COURT: I think as a matter of course in our

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10:05:06 1	district, corporate representatives are excluded from the
10:05:11 2	sequestration orders, but given that there are no
10:05:13 3	objections, Mr. Gavrieli and Mr. Pichler may attend the
10:05:18 4	entire trial.
10:05:18 5	But if Ms. Geraldo testifies, she would be
10:05:25 6	sequestered from the trial until the time of her testimony.
10:05:29 7	MR. LOBBIN: Understood.
10:05:31 8	THE COURT: Okay. Any other questions?
10:05:37 9	MR. LYONS: None from plaintiff, Your Honor.
10:05:39 10	THE COURT: Thank you very much.
10:05:39 11	(Court recessed at 10:05 a.m.)
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